

In country places a knitted sock is often drawn over a lady's boot to protect it from snow, and to prevent the wearer from slipping in frosty weather. The carriage or over-boot, represented above, will be equally effective, and much more seemly, although boots of this kind never have an elegant appearance. Four ounces of stout German knitting varu. or black single zepbyr wool, will be needed, with a bone crochet book No. 13. The pattern is worked throughout in ribbed crochet, which consists of double crochet worked always in the back part of the loop. If greater strength is required one of the bought soles of the stores can be stitched on firmly to the crochet; or a sole way be knifted double to the proper shape by the well-known pattern of knit 1, shp 1, and on the next row knitting the slipped stitch and slipping the knitted one. After the boot has been worn it must be dried before a stove. Make a chain of 25 stitches.

1st row: Double erochet or DC, taking up the loops always from the back of the stitch. 2d row: Work 12 DC: work 3 DC in the 13th or centre loop, the rest plain, DC; turn.

4th row: 13 DC; work 3 in the centre or 14th

loop; 13 DC. 5th row. Plain. Work 34 rows in this manner increasing in the centre stitch every other row.

35th row: Work to the centre stitch, then make a chain of 20. 36th row: Work the 20 chain in DC from the

back as before, and work to the bottom. 37th and 38th rows: Plain. 39th row: Decrease one stitch at the top of the

boot (the 20 chain are for the top). 40th row: Decrease one at the top, and make 5 chain at the bottom of the boot for the heel.

41st row: Work the 5 chain in DC; work 3 more rows, decreasing at the top every row: then 5 rows

50th row and the two following: Increase each row at the top only. 54th row : Plain.

55th, 56th and 57th rows : Decrease 1 at the top of the boot, then 5 rows plain; increase 1 stitch at the top of the next 3 rows, leaving the 5 additional at the bottom unworked in the last row of the three rows, then 2 rows plain. Join to the other side of the boot (the chain of 20); join the sole of the foot together and heel. When joined, put the seam exactly in the centre of the toe, and sew that up square. Add a tassel at the top.

This boot may be worked any size by beginning with a chain long enough to go around the toe of he boot over which it is to be worn, always making an odd number of stitches; increase in the centre stitch every row until you come to the leg. Make a chain the length needed for the leg, and work the size required. The above may be worked also in any stitch by increasing in the manner described.

> A KNITTED INSERTION. TO PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

Mrs. L. A. T. sends the following pretty pattern for a knitted insertion:

Cast on 16 stitches. 1st row : Over twice, purl 2 together, knit 12,

over twice, purl 2 together. 2d row: Over twice, purl 2 together, knit 6, over

4 times (that is, bring the thread forward and turn it 3 times around the needle), slip the 2d, 3d and 4th stitches on the left needle over the 1st stitch on the same needle, then narrow, knit 1, over twice, burl 2 together. 3d row: Over twice, purl 2 together, knit 2, knit

1. purl 1. knit 1. purl 1 (these are the 4 made stitches), kuit 6, over twice, purl 2 together. 4th row: Over twice, purl 2 together, knit 12

over twice, purl 2 together. Repeat from 2d row. The "over twice" here only makes one extra stitch.

> STOCKING KNITTING. THE GUSSETS-THE TOE.

The narrowing of the gussets is always made on the instep end of each of the side needles, and may be done according to any of the methods already described for narrowing the leg. Different knitters have different ways-all alike in principle but varying slightly in detail-and each is usually enthusiastic in favor of the plan she has been long acenstomed to. One good general method of making the narrowings will probably, however, satisfy the

Before beginning them, transfer two stitches from the instep needle to each side needle. These stitches must still be looked upon as instep stitches, and when the parrowings are finished must be put back on the tront or instep needle.

1st round: Starting with the first side needle Knit plain till within 4 stitches of the instep. Then knit 2 together, knit 2. The next needle is the front or instep needle. Knit this across plain. This brings you to the second side needle. On this knit 2. slip 1, knit 1 and throw the slipped stitch over ; knit the rest of the needle plain.

2d round: All plain without decreasings. Repeat these two rounds till there are as many titches on the needles as there were at the ankle

The gussets are then done.

The next part is the middle of the foot. This is knit plain round and round without increasing or decreasing till it is long enough-the length varying of course with the size of the stocking. Having finished this part, in which there is no difficulty at all, there only remains the toe to complete the stock-

Before beginning this the stitches must be care fully counted, half of them being placed on the front or instep needle, and the other half exactly divided between the side needles. Thus, if there are 56 stitches when the toe is reached, 28 stitches must be placed on the front needle and 14 on each of the side needles. If the stitches were equally divided at the ankle, they will be found all right here now. Usually, however, the instep stitches are a few more than the heel stitches, and in this case it will now be necessary to transfer these to the side needles. In doing this divide them between the two sides, so as to keep the instep atitches always exactly in the middle of the front of the foot.

The narrowings for the toe are made in four places at the instep end of the 1st side needle, at each end of the front or instep needle, and at the instep end of the second side needle. The loops having been properly divided begin with the 1st side needle and

work as follows: reasing round : 1st side or under needle.-Knit lain till 4 stitches are left, then slip 1, knit 1 and brow the slipped statch over, knit 2. Front or r needle .- Knit 2, slip 1, knit 1 and throw the slipped stitch over, knit plain till 4 stitches are left, slip 1, knit 1 and throw the slipped stitch over. knit 2. 2d side or under needle .- Knit 2, elip 1, knit I and throw the slipped stitch over; knit the

Knit 2 plain rounds between each decreasing round, and continue these three rounds till the toe is long enough. Then, place the stitches of the two under needles on one needle, put the front and back needles together and east off on the right side, darning the end of the yarn into the knitting.

The number of rounds between the decreasings may be more or less, according to the size and shape of toe required, and the final needles can also be cast off on the wrong side if preferred.

The long pointed toe, known sometimes as the Carlisle toe, is worked thus: Divide the foot into any number of sevens. Then knit 3, knit 2 together, and repeat this all round. Knit 5 plain rounds. On the following round knit 4, knit 2 together, and repeat all round. Knit 4 plain rounds, Knit 3 stitches knit 2 together, and repeat all round. Knit 3 plain rounds. Knit 2 stitches, knit 2 together and repeat all round. Knit 2 plain rounds. Knit 1 stitch, knit 2 together and repeat all round. Knit 1 plain round. Knit 2 together all round till only 1 stitch remains. Cast off and fasten the end into the knitting.

SCRAP BAG. SACQUE FATTERN.-Mrs. J. P. M. is informed that the sacque pattern has not been overlooked. It will be given soon. The little daisies she speaks of-if the Department understands her correctly-are not crocheted, but embroidered after the crochet foundation is finished. See first page of WoM-Ax's Extra. No. 59, price 10 cents, where the work is explained.

Hair-Pin Baskers.—One or two readers ask how the work is done in long loops that is used to fill boxes or small baskets for hair-pins.—Knit a diece in looped kuitting as follows: Cast on any number of stitches with a rather light, fleecy wood, and a tolerably large needle, No. 8 or 10, and knit 1 plain row. On the second row throw the wood around the needle as usual, but before working off the stitch throw it over again two or three times, including the first two fingers of the left hand. Knit this thick stich rather tight. Do this with every stitch. The next row knit plain. Repeat the loops every other row. When the piece is large enough sew it up into a bag, fill with horsebair, insert in the basket, and fasten with the same colored wool. Knitted Lamberguins.—Isabel G. E. asks if HAIR-PIN BASKETS .- One or two readers ask how KNITTED LAMBREQUINS.—Isabel G. E. asks if there are any knuted window lambrequins. She has knuted a fringe in maroon double zephyr for a mantel covered with red plush, and the effect is

NETTING .- Mrs. J. C. asks: "How long will it be NETTING.—Mrs. J. C. asks: "How long will it be before the articles on netting appear ?" It is really impossible to say. The demand for the completion of the stecking articles, and for directions for "winter comforts," now that the cold weather is approaching, is so great that there will probably be no room for netting before Christmas. The subject, however, is under consideration, and the articles when reached will include netting for boys—old and young—as well as for the fair sex.

Approximation,—E. A. Whitford, kindly, says:

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APPRECIATION.—E. A. Whitford kindly says:

"The first Extra was a perfect success, and I have no doubt the second will be equally so. I consider the knitting column in The Fribune a perfect gem, I have succeeded in knitting many of the patterns given, and only wish the contributors knew how thankful I am in my heart for them." Her wishes in regard to knitting will be satisfied by and-by. This Department heartily appreciates all the kind words addressed to it and wishes for nothing better than to maintain and extend its picasant relations with the bright and busy women who enjoy its patterns.

A GERMAN EDGING .- Cast on 9 statches, 1st row : 3 plain, over, knit 2 together (twist stitch), over twice, narrow, over twice, 2 plain.
2d row: 3 plain. 1 purl, 2 plain. 1 purl, 2 plain,
over, knit 2 together (twise stitch), 7 plain.
2d row: 3 plain, over, knit 2 together (twist
stitch), 7 plain.
4th row: Cast off 3, 5 plain, over, knit 2 together
(twist stitch), 4th twist 1 (twist stitch)

twist stitch), knit I (twist stitch). Repeat from the beginning.

ABOUT WHIST-PLAYERS.

What is rather curious—and I speak with some experience, for I have played with all classes, from the prince to the gentleman farmer—the best whist-players are not, as a rule, those who are the most highly educated or intellectual. Men of letters, for example (I am speaking, of course, very generally), are inferior to the doctors and the warriors. Both the late Lord Lytton and Charles Lever had, it is true, a considerable reputation at the whist table, but though they were good players they were not in the first class; while the author of "Guy Livingstone," though devoted to the game, was scarcely to be placed in the second. The best players are, one must confess, what irreverent persons, ignorant of the importance of this noble pursuit, would term "idiers"—men of mere nominal occupation, or of none, to whom the game has been familiar from their youth, and who have had little else to do than to play it. From The London Times.

their youth, and who have had little eise to do than to play it.

While some men, as I have said, can never be taught whist, a few are born with a genius for the game, and move up "from high to higher," through all the grades of excellence, with a miraculous rapidity; but, whether good, bad or indifferent, I have not known half a dozen whist players who were not superstitious. Their credulity is, indeed, proverbial, but no one who does not mix with them can conceive the extent of it: it reminds one of the were not superstitious. Their credulity is, indeed, proverbial, but no one who does not mix with them can conceive the extent of it; it reminds one of the African fetish. The country apothecary's wife who puts the ivory "ish" on the candlestick "for luck," and her partner the undertaker, who turns his chair in hopes to realize more "silver three-pences," are in no way more ridiculous than the grave and reverend seigneurs of the clubs who are attracted to "the winning seats" or the "winning cards." The idea of going on because "run of luck" is in your favor, or of leaving off because it has declared itself against you, is logically, of course, unworthy of Cetywayo. The only modieum of reason that underlies it is the fact that the play of some men becomes demoralized by ill-fortune, and may, possibly, be improved by success. Yet the belief in this absurdity is universal, and bids fair to be eternal. "If I am not in a draught and my chair is comfortable, you may put me any where." is a remark I have heard but once, and the effect of it on the company was much the same as if in the House of Convecation some reverend gentleman had announced his acceptance of the religious programme of M. Comte. With the tew exceptions I have mentioned, whist-players not only stop very far short of excellence in the game, but very soon reach their tether. I cannot say of any man that he has gone on improving for years: his mark is fixed, and he knows it—though he is exceptionally sagacious if he knows where it is drawn as respects others—and there he for years: his mark is axed, and he knows though he is exceptionally sagacious if he knows where it is drawn as respects others—and there he stays till he begins to deteriorate. The first warning of decadence is the loss of memory, after which it is a question of time (and good sense) when he shall withdraw from the ranks of the fighting men and become a mere spectator of the combat.

LONDON "SOCIETY" IN AUTUMN.

Among other popular fallacies that have had their day and are now gradually disappearing, is the theory that at a certain time of year the metropolis becomes, or dught to become, utterly insupportable to any one who is not compelled by sheer force of circumstance to remain there. Until very recently any person aspiring to move in anything approaching to "society" who should of his own free will elect to remain in London between August and November would, unless an exceptionally privileged individual, have been looked upon by his friends with a certain amount of suspicion, and society at large would have considered itself entitled to demand some explanation of such extraordinary conduct. We are all of us too apt to move in grooves; and because the end of the Parliameutary session sets free a large number of persons who have been more or less tied to London for some time, and who are naturally anxious to be off whither business or pleasure calls them, it has been the fashion for everyone else to imagine that they also must "get away" as quickly as possible; and the result is that, at a time of year when London is often at its best, there are comparatively few people left to enjoy it.

But there can be no doubt that the public are beginning to find out that they have been following too blindiy in a beaten track, and that the amount of happinees to be secured by a precipitate stampede from their native flagstones is not always commen-

But there can be no doubt that the paint a regioning to find out that they have been following too blindly in a beaten track, and that the amount of happinees to be secured by a precipitate stampede from their native flagstones is not always commensurate with the amount of misery thereby involved, and that even in the late summer and early autumn months there are many worse places than London. There is, in fact, a strong reaction setting in against what is justiy felt to be an arbitrary and unreasonable edict of fashion, and the number of autumn sejourners in London is increasing every year.

Nor do these rebels against time-honored custom any longer lurk in corners, or attempt to cloak their delinquencies by artificially devised subterfuges. The highly respectable family of Thackerny's period who would shut up the front or their house, and drag out a hole-and-corner existence in the back premises, with strict orders to the charwoman on duty to inform any chance caller that the family was on the Continent, now make no secret of their whereabouts, and brazen out their position in the light of day. The lady of the house is as much at home to her friends as at any other time of year, and the girls walk openly in the park or play lawn tennis in the square, and are delighted to meet and fraternize with any of their acquaintances who are either in town under the same conditions as themselves, or are merely engaged in the mysterious process of "passing through." As for the male nabitués of London at this season, they may now be found in scores, not only among guardsmen, Government functionaries, or business men, who have always a real or sufficiently plausible excuse for being there on the ground of duty, but among those who have no particular tie that binds them to one place more than another, but who are setting sagacione enough to see that they have on the whole a better chance of enjoying themselves by maintaining their headquarters in London than by restless flitting to and fro.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

DRYING PLANTS. A correspondent of The English Mechanic gives these directions for drying plants: First, the plants that are to be preserved should be gathered when the weather is dry, the ends only should be placed in water, and in that state left till the following day. The process of drying may then be proceeded with in the tollowing manner:

The plant is to be placed between several sheets of the plant is to be placed between several sheets.

The plant is to be placed between several sheets of stout bibulous blotting paper, and a large flatiron, slightly heated, to be passed gently over the whole till the moissure disappears. This process fixes the colors of those plants which are liable to fade or grow pale. Of course some plants require more heat than others, on account of the varying quantity of moisture constitute that the heating of the transparence of the count of the varying quantity of moisture con-tained in them. In the heating of the iron, some care must be taken; but providing the iron is not too hot, and that it is passed over the surface of the blotting-paper rapidly, yet with care, it answers the purpose equally well in plants of all shades and thickness. In compound flowers, and those of a tough nature, as the Centaurea (knap-weel, Centaurea migra; corn bluebottle, Centaurea cyanus), the under part must be cut away in order to exhibit the profile of the flowers and fructifications may distinguely. Some little art is teguired to more distinctly. Some little art is required to accomplish this neatly. However, if the method of attaching with gum to paper before ironing is adopted, the cutting away cannot be dispensed with. This is a delicate process, and it is necessary that blotting-paper should be laid under every part excepting the blossoms, in order that the white paper may not become stained with the vegetable juices exuded from When the specimens are completed, they

should be kept in a dry place, as damp destroys them at once. When a fine plant, such as a delicate maidenhair fern, is re-quired to be mounted, there are three ways to choose from, the first being to paste little slips of paper over the stalk and some of the fronds the second, to attach it bodily to the card by means of little spots of gum distributed about the plant; and third, to employ fine thread to "sew" it to the card. These various modes are applicable to different plants, and it de-pends on the botanist himself which should be used. When these cards are completed, the class of the plant should be written on some class or the plant should be written on some clear space, and in such a position that it will "catch" the eye of the observer. After the class, the family to which the plant belongs shauld be inscribed, and then should follow the common name by which it is usually known, with the scientific name beside it. The following will make the above clear: Class, vi. Herwork: Family Dock Bruney: Nome Hexandri; Family, Dock,—Rumex; Name, Common Sorrel, Rumex obtusifolius.

MENTAL IMAGERY.

Mr. Francis Galton gave the British Associa Mr. Francis (salton gave the British Associa-tion some interesting results of his investiga-tion of the power of calling up or forming mental pictures. In some persons the faculty of perceiving images was very feeble, and in this respect they were much in the same posi-tion as those who were blind from their birth. Other persons perceived past scenes with a distinctiveness and appearance of reality that differed little from actual vision, and between these wide limits he had met with a multitude of cases which extended in an unbroken series.

There was a true kinship between actual vision and mental pictures, by which we tecol-lected what we had seen. When the light fell upon the eye an irritation was set up, and this travelled toward the brain, where it associated itself with other waves of irritation proceeding from independent centres that lingered here from independent centres that lingered here and there and finally died away. In the form of a mental picture this was reversed—the mental imageries of which he spoke were those habitually suggested by well-known associations. But although the faculty of visualizing clearly was a characteristic of certain races, and was a natural and hereditary gift, it admitted of being largely developed by education. The memories one should aim at acquiring were chiefly those based upon a thorough underchiefly those based upon a thorough under-standing of the objects obscured, and he had noticed that the faculty of visualizing was very well developed amongst mechanicians and architects—most highly developed amongst them, perhaps, for they had thoroughly to understand the process of mechanical drawing, where the intended structure was to be set forth in plan, and elevation, and sections

BOMBARDING NEW-YORK.

Commenting on the enormous ranges obtained by some recent Krupp rifled gues, and the near probability that ships of war will carry gans of ten and twelve mile range, The Scientific American asks: Could a hostile fleet bombard New-York? One of its conclusions is, that a ship could safely come near enough to the Narrows to be within seven miles of the Battery, and with damage the lower part of the city. But, it adds, there is another direction whence the city could be reached if guns can be invented of sufficient range. From the Battery to the sea beach of Long Island, seven miles from the Sandy Hook fort and five miles east of Fort Hamilton, the distance is exactly ten miles, and one mile further brings one to the twenty-five-

foot line of soundings.

In other words, an ironelad drawing twenty-four feet of water can approach within eleven miles of the Battery without exposing lerself to the slightest danger of even being fired at. Consequently it needs only a gun to carry twelve miles to place the whole of Brooklyn and the wealthiest part of New-York at the mercy of an enemy. Such a gun is not only possible but extremely probable; and in view of the helpless position in which we should then be placed, in the absence of any should then be placed, in the absence of any navy to take the offensive, it might be well for our business men to take thought for the future by asking Congress to give them some form of protection in the event of war. It opens the widest field for the inventive genius of this country to exert itself to devise such protection.

BOILING WATER IN A SHEET OF PAPER. Nature is publishing a series of attractive articles on "Physics without Apparatus." In the articles on "Physics without Apparatus." In the latest number are given experiments for boiling water and melting lead on a piece of paper: Take a piece of paper and fold it up, as school-boys do, into a square box without a lid. Hang this up to a walking-stick by four threads, and support the stick upon books or other convenient props. Then a lamp or taper must be placed under this dainty cauldron. In a few minutes the water will boil. The only fear is lest the threads should eatch fire and let the water spill into the lamp and over the table. The flam must therefore not be too large. The paper does not burn, because it is wet; and even if it resisted the wet it still would not burn through, because the heat imparted to it on one side by the flame would be very rapidly conducted away by the water on the other.

Another experiment of a similar nature, but perhaps even more striking, is as follows: Twist up the edges of a common playing card or other bit of cardboard, so as to fashion it into or other bit of cardboard, so as to fashion it into a light tray. On this tray place a layer of small shots or bits of lead, and heat it over the flame of a lamp. The lead will melt, but the card will not burn. It may be charred a little round the edges, but immediately below the lead it will not be burned, for here again the lead conducts of the heat on one side as fast as it is supplied on the other.

PEARL THREAD.

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A Paris firm has begun the manufacture of "pearl thread," or "beaded thread," which has the appearance of thread on which beads are attached at regular intervals. The process consists in impregnating the thread at proper intervals with drops of a pasty substance, like wax, resin, lac, gum, etc., which on cooling becomes glassy or crystalline. The apparatus used is as follows: The liquid bead material is held in a trough-like vessel, from the bottom of which extend obliquely downward a large number of narrow tubes, which are closed at the lower ends, but have each an opening a little above the end, through which the liquid comes out in the form of a bead. The female worker brings the threads in a horizontal position simultaneously before all the holes, and the drops get attached to the threads. A surplustrough is placed below. The prepared thread is worded on a removable reel. In order that A Paris firm has begun the manufacture of "pearl thread," or "beaded thread," which has the appearance of thread on which beads are attached at regular intervals. The process consists in impregnating the thread at proper intervals with drops of a pasty substance, like wax, resin, lac, gam, etc., which on cooling becomes glassy or crystalline. The apparatus used is as follows: The liquid bead material is held in a trough-like vessel, from the bottom of which extend obliquely downward a large number of narrow tubes, which are closed at the lower ends, but have each an opening a little above the end, through which the hquid comes out in the form of a bead. The female worker brings the threads in a horizontal position simultaneously before all the holes, and the drops get attached to the threads. A surplustrough is placed below. The prepared thread is wound on a removable reel. In order that the bead may fully solidify and neighboring pieces of thread may not stick together, the reel is displaced in the direction of its axis after each revolution. It is moved by means of a weight.

AZOTINE.

The Annales Industrielles notes a new discovery by M. Heddebault, which consists in the apparation of wool from cotton in rags and

waste products in which these two textiles are mixed, by treating them with steam at 150° C. under a pressure of five atmospheres. Under the influence of this temperature the wool is decomposed, fuses, and flows off into a lower fact. receptacle, while the cotton, flax, and in fact all vegetable fibre, are unattacked. It is then only necessary to pound and wash the latter to obtain products containing no longer any traces of weol, and which are admirably a lapted for bleaching and manufacturing into paper. The solution of weal eventuated to paper. The solution of wool, evaporated to dryness, has been named by the inventor "azorine." Oving to the increase in value of mixed cotton and woollen rags thus treated especially for paper making, the cost of the operation is virtually covered, and the new product—azotine—costs really nothing. This material, which is completely soluble in water, and which contains all its nitrogen in a soluble form, is to be used, mixed with dried blood, as a fertilizer. The invention is said to be an im-portant one, both for the paper making industry

SMOKED MEAT. According to a recent German patent for rapidly smoking meat, the meat is put into a chamber which is closed by a cover with water-joint, and heated in an oven below till the thermometer shows about 30° C., whereupon an outlet tube at the top is closed. Juniper berries, to the amount of 170 gr. for every 200 kgm. of meat, are now introduced into a space under the chamber, and their vapors enter the latter by passages in the bottom. By moving a valve these vapors can be drawn off into a chimney. After about forty-five minutes, air is forced into the chamber through a lateral pipe, so as to drive out the smoke; the cover is taken off, and the smoke, dried meal removed. smoke-dried meat removed. SOUNDINGS AT FULL SPEED.

At the meeting of the British Association, Sir W. Themson described an extremely ingenious mode of keeping out air and admitting water into his new flying sounding apparatus for navigation. It is simply the utilization of fine cambric, which, while it is wet, allows water to pass freely, but is impervious to air at low pressures. The apparatus now works perfectly, and soundings can be taken between eleven and seventy fathoms while steamers are going at

From The Lancet.

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The notion that appetite is a low degree of hunger, and hunger an intensified form of appetite, does not seem to be borie out by facts. The two desires or longings are different in their nature. Appetite is the craving of the apparatus of taste, and sometimes of the digestive organs; while bunger is the demand of the organism as a whole or of some of its parts of food. Use the words appetite and hunger how we may, there are actually two needs to be expressed, and much mischief arises from confounding them. The one cry for food which we call appetite is an affair of habit or caprice, and may, for a time at least, be stimulated by appealing to the sense of taste, or promoted by certain cordials and stimulants; but, looking at the matter from a physiological point of view, it is difficult to see what we gain by exciting the organs of digestion to take food unless the system is in a condition to receive it. The rational mode of procedure would seem to be to wait the expression of a need in the system—in short, to look to hunger rather than appetite as an incentive to the act of feeding, instead of exerting the palate and sense organs to take food when we have no organic reason to suppose that there is an inner need of it.

There are certain evil consequences of the civilized

There are certain evil consequences of the civilized mode of feeding by appetite on the basis of habit, which it may be useful to point out. First, separating appetite from hunger, and developing it as an independent sense or function, there naturally springs up a fashion of life which may be described as "living to feed." The purveyor of food trades on the tastes and cultivated longings of the consumer, and the consideration what to eat and what as a living to feed. The purveyor of food trades on the tastes and cultivated longings of the consumer, and the consideration what to est and what to drink comes to occepy a place in the self-consciousness which it was probably not intended to fill, and in so far as this is the case man is more animal, and less spritual and intellectual, than he ought to be; although it may be conceded that the refined taste of cultivated nature is less offensive than the simple voracity of the savage. There are some who contend that man is the gainer by the development of his appetite. If this be so, the gain is a good not unmixed with evil. Another drawback is that by severing appetite from hunger we lose the indication of quantity which nature gives with her orders for food. The man who eats a regulated number of meals daily, with a duly stimulated and organized habit, probably eats much more in the twenty-four hours than his system requires, or the organism as a whole is constituted to deal with.

LORD DUNEAVEN IN COLORADO.

From The Ninsteenth Century. our domicile, but plenty of comfort. Two rough rooms—a huge fire-place in one of them—two beds, and no other furniture of any kind whatever, completed our establishment. But what on earth did we want with furniture? We were up before daylight, out hunting or tishing all day, had our food at the ranche, sat on the ground and smoked our pipes, and went to bed early. One's rest is a good deal broken in winter time, and it is necessary to go to bed early in order to get enough sleep, because in very cold weather it is highly advisable to keep a fire burning all night; and, as yet, hunters have not evolved the faculty of putting on logs in their sleep. It would be most useful if they could do so; and, according to the law of evolution, some of them by this time ought to have done it. However, I was not much troubled; for Sandie, who slept by the fire, was very wakeful. I would generally awake about two or three in the morning to find the logs blazing and cracking merelly, and Sandie sitting in the ingle smoking his pipe, plunged in deep thought.

"Well, Sandie," I would say, "what kind of a night is it, and what are you thinking of?"

"Oh, well, it's a fine night, just a wee bit cheely outside (thermometer about 25° below zero); and Pm thinking we did not make that stalk after the big stag just right yesterday; and I'm thinking where well go to day to find him." Then we would

a satisfactory conclusion, and agreed that the stag had the biggest antiers that ever were seen—which is always the case with the deer you don't get—we would put out our pipes, and sleep till daylight warned us to set about our appointed task, which was to find a deer somehow, for the larder wanted re-

warned us to set about our appointed task, which was to find a deer somehow, for the larder wanted replenishing.

In summer time beautiful but dangerous creatures roam the Park. The tracks of tiny little shoes are more frequent than the less interesting, but harmless footprints of mountain sheep. You are more likely to catch a glimpse of the flicker of the hem of a white petticoat in the distance than of the glancing form of a deer. The marks of carriage-wheels are more plentiful than elk signs, and you are not now so likely to be scared by the human-like track of a gigantic bear as by the appailing impress of a number eleven boot. That is as it should be. There is picuty of room elsewhere for wild beasts, and nature's beauties should be enjoyed by man. I well remember the commencement of civilization. I was sitting on the stoop of the log-shauty one fine hot summer's evening when to me appeared the strange apparition of an aged gentleman on a diminumitive donkey. He was the first stranger I had ever seen in the Park. After surveying me in silence for some moments he observed, "Say, is this a pretty good place to drink whiskey in t" I replied, "Yes," naturally, for I have never heard of a spet that was not favorable for the consumption of whiskey, the State of Maine not excepted. "Well, have you any to sell t" he continued. "No," I answered, "got none." After gazing at me in melancholy silence for some moments, evidently puzzled at the idea of a man and a house but no whiskey, he went slowly and sadly on his way, and I saw him no more.

LONDON FOGS AND THE DEATH RATE. From The Examiner.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON THE BURIALS BILL.—During his recent visitation at Dover, the Archbishop of Canterbury took occasion to speak at considerable length upon the Burials bill. One of his main endeavors, he said, had been to secure the point that no services should be introduced into the churchyards which were not Christian. On this topic the Archbishop said: "I cannot believe that there are any among us who do not realize the importance of this distinction. I cannot think that there is any man professing the faith of the Church of England who does not hold that there is an infinite difference between those who pro-Church of England who does not hold that there is an infinite difference between those who protess to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and those who repudiate Him. I should be astonished if there were any who really neld that, provided a man is a Nonconformist or a Roman Catholic, he might, on account of his separation from our own Church, almost as well be an atheist or a Mahometan. Therefore I greatly prize the retention of the clause which provides that all services in our churchyards shall be Christian as well as orderly. I am glad, also, that the rights of the clergy are maintained in Christian as well as orderly. I am grad, also, that the rights of the clergy are maintained in the general care and superintendence of their churchvards. I am glad, also, that, if they can state plain reasons for objecting, they may refuse to allow funerals on Sundays and certain other holy days. Having once made up my mind to concede the liberty of interring Nonconformation. to concede the liberty of interring Nonconformists who desired to be buried near the graves of their more orthodox fathers in places which I was glad to find they professed to regard as sacred on account of family or other tender associations, I could not give a conscientious support to the introduction of clauses into this bill which would in my judgment and that of the Government and the majority of the Legislature have been fatal to its principle." The Archbishop went on to say that he could but think that many of the clergy had exaggerated the consequences of the Act. He himself hoped that it would strengthen the Church. He concluded his remarks as follows: "I am aware that violent agitators among them are aware that violent agitators among them are altogether dissatisfied with it on account of its altogether dissatisfied with it on account of its Christian character, and the measure of consideration which it has given to the clergy. To these men it is useless for me to appeal. I have never doubted that they have further objects behind. Many desire the utter subversion of our Established Church, and are ready, for this object, to unite with the foes of all religion. Such assaults, I need not say, we are determined to withstand. But may I not say to the treat bely of religious. Nanconformats in this FEEDING TO LIVE AND LIVING TO FEED mined to withstand. But may I not say to the great body of religious Nonconformists in this country that we look confidently to them, to their good principle and good faith and kindly Christian feeling, to falsify the dismal vaticina-tions which have been uttered in some quarters, and to show that over the grave at least they desire that the controversies which keep us asunder should be husbed, and that nothing should be heard in the ground in which we lay our dead in sure and certain hope of a resurrec-tion but words of peaceful hope and comfort which will approve themselves to Him who is the Resurrection and the Life." GROWTH OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Growth of the Baptist Denomination.—
The history of the Baptist Church shows in a striking manner the vitality of its principles. A recent statement of its growth and present condition presents the following statisties: In 1762 there were only 56 Baptist churches in America; in 1792 they had increased to 1,000; in 1812 to 2.433, in 1832 to 5,322, in 1852 to more than 9,500; in 1858, without including any of the minor Baptist organizations, to 12,000, with 1,000,000 members, and, if the minor bodies are included, to 1,500,000, and an attached population of about and, if the minor bodies are included, to 1,500,000, and an attached population of about and, if the minor bodies are included, to 1,500,000, and an attached population of about 7,500,000 souls. In 1866 the denomination proper possessed 13,470 church organizations and no less than 1,123,148 communicants. According to the census of 1870 the regular Baptist denomination possessed 14,474 church organizations and 12,857 churches, but this is evidently incorrect, inasmuch as the Baptist year book for 1871 shows a return of 17,745 churches. The records of the Government show the following increase in the value of church property during the course of two decades: 1850, value of churches, \$11,020,855; 1860, value of churches, \$19,799,378; 1870, value of churches, \$39,229,221. The foregoing pertains to the regular body. The value of church property for the same periods of other Baptist bodies has been reported as follows: 1850, value of churches, \$1,279,736; 1870, value of churches, \$2,378,977. From 1860 to 1870 the value of church edifices owned by the regular body increased nearly 100 per cent. If this ratio of increase has been kept up during the past decade, the Baptists are the possessors of church property having a value not far from \$80,000,000.

The Waldenses.—The Rev. Emelio Comba,

THE WALDENSES.—The Rev. Emelio Comba, who represents the Waldensian Church of Italy in the Pan-Presbyterian Council, preached hair upon his face, and even now it is said that upon his large and even now it is said that in Philadelphia last Sunday upon the progress | no man wearing a moust of the Waldenses and the general state of re-ligion in Italy. He is sent from the Waldensian Seminary in Florence, where he succeeded the late Dr. Revel. In the course of his remarks he said: "You know that from the second or third century Italy has been the country of the Pope, but it is not generally known that it has at all times been the country of protestations against the dominion of the Pope. At the same time there have been numbers of infidels in the country, and Italy has never been thoroughly Christian or wholly Catholie. Catholicism has not always held full sway, for from the earliest times we can point to protesting leaders, and not always held full sway, for from the earliest times we can point to protesting leaders, and coming up to a later date, we have Waldo him-self, and he represents the Protestants of all ages in Italy. The Waldensians had not in-tended to break off from the church of Rome, and did not do so because of any doctrinal difference, but because in the Catholic Church reading of the Bible was prohibited and then it reading of the Bible was prohibited and then it was, they said, better to obey God than men. They studied the Bible until their enemies feared them and their knowledge strengthened them to stand thirty-three bloody persecutions. They were preserved by the providence of God because He had chosen them for the extension of His Kingdom. Until 1848, when Victor Emanuel proclaimed liberty for Italy, the Waldenses were not allowed the freedom of speech, and their boys were prohibited from becoming lawyers or professors or officers of the army." the army.'

The International Sunday-school Executive Committee unites with the committees of the London Sunday-school Union and kindred institutions abroad in recommending that Sun-day and Monday, the 17th and 18th of October next, be observed as days of earnest prayer for Sunday-schools throughout the world. The following outline of services is recommended That on Lord's Day morning, October 17, from 7 to 8 o'clock, private intercessory prayer be offered on behalf of Sunday-schools. That the opening engagements of the morning school be opening engagements of the morning school be preceded by a meeting of the teachers for prayer. That ministers be asked to preach, morning or evening, or both, on topics connected with Sunday-school work. That in the afternoon the ordinary engagements of each school be shortened, and a devotional service be held; to this service the parents of the scholars might be invited. That at the close of the exemple service the teachers, in union with the evening service, the teachers, in union with other Christians, meet for thanksgiving and prayer. That on Monday morning, October 18, prayer. That on Monday morning, October 18, teachers again bring their scholars, one by one, in private prayer before God. That in the course of the day the female teachers of each school hold a meeting for united prayer and thanksgiving. That in the evening each church or congregation be invited to hold a meeting, at which the interests of the Sunday school action. which the interests of the Sunday school should form the theme of the prayers and addresses. FRENCH JESUITS IN ITALY .- According to

letter from Rome in the Paris Temps, the French Jesuits, who have taken refuge in Italy, are scattered in twos or threes in the monasteries, scattered in twos or threes in the monasteries, appear little in public, and dress like ordinary priests to avoid notice. The Italian Government feels that any favor shown them might cool its relations with France, and some leading French politicians have written to Italian friends deprecating any such event; but the French Government has made no representations, nor has the Italian Government taken any step in the matter. To the Pope their presence is said to be very unwelcome, and he has had interviews with the head of the Order, Father Beckx, to discuss what should be done

is the president, and with which he has been connected for nearly forty years. He says: "That work comprises the religious instruction of the most ignorant and wretched children; it embraces also the shelter in refuges of persons of respectable character who have sink into the deepest want, and the training of friendless and destitute girls for useful employment. Another part of its functions is the carrying on ot boys' and girls' certified industrial schools, the conduct of mission services—which are attended every Sunday by innodreds of the homeless and outcast population of London—and a variety of other operations which must command the sympathy of all who desire the elevation and general welfare of the poorest classes." In common with many other charities, this excellent work has suffered severely through the trade depression in England, and it is feared that some of its useful operations must be abandoned if public and is not speedily given.

given. The condition of the Baptist Education Society, as reported at the directors' meeting in Boston last week, is thus summarized: The Society, as reported at the directors meaning in Boston last week, is thus summarized: The receipts from the churches and the income of the invested funds were not sufficient to make the usual appropriations to the students. But the directors, besides providing for the present beneficiaries, had twenty-three new applicants for assistance. The reception of all these will add at least \$2,800 a year to the Society's present obligations. More churches have contributed to the treasury than had done so by this time last year, and they have contributed a larger amount, but no income has been received from legacies which last year yielded over \$1,700, and sixteen churches which sent something to the treasury last year by the end of August have not so far made any contribution this year. All these sixteen the directors hope to hear from before the present year closes. The Society, they can see, needs their help and that of many others, to enable it to do its work, and its officers will not allow themselves to believe that their help will fail to reach the treasury before the annual meeting reach the treasury before the annual me in October.

In his inaugural address at Auburn, the Rev. Dr. Upon spoke with strong sense and excellent discrimination upon the subject: "Rhetorical Training for the Pulpit; Its Limits and Possibilities." The gist of the matter lies in the following sentences: "I venture to say that the vast majority of preachets engaged in the practical work of the m nistry will tell you that experience has taught them the urgent need of that kind of thetorical training that will practically fit them for the proclamation of the truth. It sounds like the cruelty of despair to say that all such training will do more harm than good. Every minister cannot become an orator but every minister cannot become an orator but every minister can be trained to preach. In the training process, he will learn the kind of preaching for which he is best fitted. Every preacher addresses his own class. Name the most eminent and useful preachers in the world, and you will recall audiences more or less peculiar, to which their preaching is specially adapted."

Upon the lectern of spesutia Church, Harver In his inaugural address at Auburn, the Rev.

Upon the lectern of spesutia Church, Harford County, Md., is a Bible printed in 1717, and presented by the King of England. It has been in constant use in this parish ever since it first crossed the ocean, and from it, in a church that stood where the present building now stands, Bisnop White, the first bishop of the American Episcopal Church, often read to the parishioners of St. George's. Not far from here the bishop's father, Colonel Thomas White, lived and died, and here to this church-vard his remains have lately been removed. yard his remains have lately been removed. The first church upon this site was built in 1758.

The annual Conference of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints has recently been held near Council Blufts. About 2,000 members held near Council Bluffs. About 2,000 members were encamped upon the grounds. These annual conferences transact business for all the churches of the faith in the United States. The decisions here rendered on questions arising from any church or district are final. The president and bishopric, three in number, and the quorum of twelve, or as many as possible, are always in attendance and have the conference in charge.

It is said that of the 398 Congregational churches in Connecticut, 132 are in debt, owing amounts varying from \$10 to \$25,000. The average salary of Congregational ministers in Connecticut was \$812 in 1861; in 1880 it is

The reproduction of the Passion Play in this city is deprecated by the religious press, almost without dissent. "The irreligious," says The Congregationalist. "will not care for it, and the devout will shrink from it."

a Methodist Bishop.

Of 2,932 graduates of Brown University between the years 1769 and 1880, 733, or just one-fourth, have been or are clergymen. Of 2,601 graduates of Williams College since 1795, 786 have entered the ministry.

Mr. Spurgeon has recently suffered another attack of his old malady, rheumatism in the knee.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE
LIBERAL LEAGUE.

From The Northern Christian Advocate.

We constratulate Mr. Ingersoil on his partial escape from a flock of very unclean birds,—and wish it might be only his first step in a series of sensible movements; but he should not ignore the fact that in many of those persons whose society he finds contaminating, atheism prepared the way for a lax philosophy of life, if not for absolute wantonness. Whether or not they practice in private what they preach in public, he dat a judicious thing in seeking better company; but he should thank his early training, as well as some inborn standness of character, for escaping from the opinions and practices which the absolute freedom from authority that he advocates has logically entailed on others.

THE PASSION PLAY.

Prom The New Fork Tablet.

So we are to have the "Passion Play" in New-York. The most awful mystery that has ever been consummated is to be made a thing of irreverent jest and morbid curiosity. The believers in a pure faith—in Christ's divinity—caunot understand how the passion, life, sufferings, and death of Jesus Christ are to be made subjects for dramatic exhibition and rude criticism. When we read on the playbills the part of our Saxions will be taken by this of that actor, the Blessed Virgin by another, 8t. Peter by some one else, and so on, a feeling of religious awe and indignation seizes us, and we ask ourselves is Christianity fallen so low, and has the diabolical teaching of fools of the Ingersoll school taken such hold on the minds of the American people that they can countenance or tolerate such a mockery, such a stage travesty, of all that Christians hold dear and sacred I Looking at it from a theatrical standpoint, it may be a very good and paying business, but looking at it from a Christian standpoint, it is an outrage on our feelings and a buriesque on all that is sacred in the eyes of Christians.

BLELE REVISION.

BIBLE REVISION.

BIBLE REVISION.

Prom The st. Louis Central Emptiet.

The phraseology of the revised New Testament will not differ materially from the one now in use; only obsolete words and phrases, and those whose meaning has greatly altered will be changed. It may be there is a sort of superstitious reverence to the minds of some for King James's version. It may strike them as strange that the Bible should be changed in any particular. Such should remember that the version of King James is only a translation of the Bible, and that a translation is the work of uninspired men. The revised Testament is the same—a translation of God's Word. On that ground simply it is of equal authority with the old version, and in addition to this it has the advantage of all the light 250 years of scholarship can throw upon Biblical criticism. It should be received, then, not because it is new, or because it is to supplant another, but because it is the work of the best scholarship of the age. Every reasonable Christian will avail himself or all the light be can get in the study of God's truth.

DEAN STANLEY'S SECOND VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY.

French politicians have written to Italian friends deprecating any such event; but the French Government has made no representations, nor has the Italian Government taken any step in the matter. To the Pope their presence is said to be very unwelcome, and he has had interviews with the head of the Order, Fatter Beckx, to discuss what should be done with them. The first idea was to establish a large Jesuitière in Malta, whither, despite the denials of the Voce, there is said to be a scheme of transferring the Propaganda College; but "Cardinal Manning sent from London discouraging information as to the feeling of the English Ministry on these projects."

Lord Shaftesbury has recently sianed an appeal in behalf of "The Field-lane Ragged Schools and Refuges," of which association he